THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE Politans, payable in advance.
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warded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any tonger than the time for which it is so paid for.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JUNIUS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN: The last letter of your European correspondent contains the following passage:

"The subject of Junius is just now engressing much of the attention of the Literary world. It is so far from being exhausted that a new harvest of publications is ready for the sickle. Mr. Coulton, the editor of the Britannia newspaper, has just published a volume relative to Junius. Mr. Murral advertises a new work on the same subject. Lady France crs is about producing some new arguments in favor of her husband being the author. A gentleman in Sussex is writing in tavor of Lord Chesterfield. Mr. Woodpall. is preparing a new edition for Mr. Boin. The Gentleman's Magazine says two new works are preparing in America. Sir David Brewster has been engaged for some years in investigating the authorship of Jinius, and is inclined to ascribe it to Mr. Lechlan Maclean. Mr. Britton, in his late work on the Authorship of unius, thinks that these letters produced a very extensive influence on the public mind, and led to many of the political privileges and advantages which the people of England now possess. 'The abolition of the Corporation and Test sets, Catholic emancipation and reform in Parliament might,' he says, 'have been unknown in the present age if the Letters of Junius had not led the wey to The abolition of the Cor that free and unfettered expression of public opinion which has produced such important results. If a tenth part of this be true the people of England ought to spare no pains to discorn the author of a work to which they owe so much."

The "Mr. Woodfall" here mentioned is presumed to be Mr. GEORGE WOODFALL, SON OF HENRY SAMPSON WOOD-FALL, the original publisher of the letters of Junius, and him self the publisher, in 1812, of an edition of them, in 3 vols. 8vo, with a Preliminary Essay, &c. by Dr. John Mason Goon. A second edition was published in 1814. As two years or more have elapsed since the edition announced by your correspondent was promised by Mr. Bonn, "with additional illustrations," they will, it may be hoped, when they do come, vindicate their title of "illustrations," by shedding a little light on the subject of the authorship. This subject, however reviewers and others may affect to undervalue it. continues to be regarded by the public as one of the most interesting questions, not merely of literary history, but of cir-

Motives of honor, delicacy, or propriety can readily be imathorship of the letters of Junius. But he would not, it may be supposed, view such considerations as justifying him in has been undesignedly produced by his former publication, in or illustrations are derived from the "Miscellaneous Letters | lieving that Sackville libeled himself. of Junius," which are included in that publication. This consequence fairly entitles the public to know from Mr. G. Woodfall the grounds, and all the grounds, on which he re- than any now before the public are furnished. In represent lies for expecting it to agree with him in attributing the "Mis-

ary 21, 1769; letter 68 on January 21, 1772; and letter 69, verse pressure of the external proof. without date, but originally published on the day last named. composed by the writer denominated Junius are incontestiidentify them. These, therefore, [Qu. wherefore ?] topther with such others as are equally and indisputably gauine, are now added to the acknowledged letters of Junius to render his productions complete."-[Woodfall, i. 14]

Of the "other" or external evidence here insipunted to the "Miscellaneous Letters") and Junius to be the same improper, in recalling or modifying the assumption itself. person. Mr. G. Woodfall's assumption, though generally, was not universally acquiesced in. The correspondence of first edition, Mr. Woodfall may, perhaps, be willing to say Lord Chatham, published in 1838-'40, and edited by the whether or set he found among his father's papers any copy executors of his eldest son, contains two letters to him putporting to have come from Junius; of portions of the auto- Junius contained in Private Letter No. 3, dated July 15, graphs of both which fac similes are given. The first, dated January 2, 1768, without signature, marked " Private and secret : to be opened by Lord Chatham only," begins thus . "My Lord, if I were to give way to the sentiments of respect der the respective dates of July 17 and July 21, in neither of and reneration which I have always entertained for your cha-wich is there any allusion to the request. Then comes No. ractor, or to the warmth of my attachment to your person, I should write a longer letter than your lordship would have time or inclination to read." The writer then proceeds to ry 14, 1772, signed "Junius," marked "most secret," and also, in the fac simile, "private," enclosed, the editors state. proof-sheets of Junius's two letters, one to Lord Mansfield, the other to Lord Camden, which appeared in the Public Advertieer on the 21st of February, 1772 .- (Chatham Corr. iii. 302, iv. 190.) In regard to the first of these private letters two things are remarkable : one is, that the editors attribute it to Junius, apparently on the sole ground of its resemblance, s to handwriting, to the second; the other, that among the Miscellaneous Letters" are several vilifying Lord Chatham- to ask, does he know any more on this head, now in 1848, The editors of the Correspondence, startled by the contrast of than he knew in 1812 or in 1814? one of "respect and admiration" and "attachment," sed to him in private, with public vituperation and ridiple of him, remark of the letter of January 2, 1768, that this panegyric on Lord Chatham adds considerable weight opinion entertained by many persons; namely, that some of the miscellaneous letters inserted in Woodfall's edition of Junius are erroneously attributed to that distinguish-

The very first of these "Miscellaneous Letters of Junius, dated April 28, 1767, and signed Poplicola, is throughout rirolent invective against Lord Chatham, charging him with intrigues," "hypocrisy," "impudence," and the "upstart nce of a dictator," &c., and describing him as a mar purely and perfectly bad," as "a traitor," as "a grand as "an abandoned profligate," as "a black villein. deserving "a gibbet," &c .- (Woodfall, ii. 451-458.) Miscellaneous Letter 2, dated May 28, 1767, and also ned Poplicola, calls him a "very corrupt and worthless "imputes to him " an outrage on the common sense of ind;" says he deserves " the Tarpeian rock or a gibbet;"

sative motive for concealment, should be carefully examined it might afford a clue to the author."—Quarterly Ecviews me, 1840, p. 256. If not written by Junius, the provious wersy. It is in the same handwriting as that of the se-orivate letter, and of this Junius was clearly the author.

that he deserves "nothing but detestation and contempt," &c. Woodfall, ii. 458-464.)

Miscellaneous Letter 3, dated 24th June, 1767, and signed Anti-Sejanus, jr., says that he was corrupted by Lord Burn; charges him with "base spostacy;" with "the avarice of a pension, and the melancholy ambition o' a title;" with shaking "hands with a Scotchman at the heard of catching his infamy;" hopes that he and Lord Bute may "continue to meil at one thistle," &c .- [Woodf. ii. 465-167.]

Miscellaneous Letter 10, dated 19th December, 1767, withut signature, calls him "a lunatic;" "the high priest," who, " with more than frantic fury, offered up his bleeding ountry a victim to America."-[Woodf. ii, 11-517.]

Miscellaneous Letter 11, dated 22d Decemer, 1767, signed "Downright," ridicules what the writer c.lls " a bombast panegyric on the Earl of Chatham," in which it was said. this country owes more to him than it an ever repsy.' "To him," remarks Downright, "we owethe greatest part of the national debt, and that I am sure we miver can repay." "I cannot bear to see so much incense offered to an idol who so little deserves it."-[Woodf. ii, 517-518.]

Miscellaneous Letter 12, dated 16th February, 1768, without signature. At this time Lord CHATHAM, being in bad health, did not transact business; and the office of Privy Seal, which he held, was temporarily placed in commission The writer inveighs at large against the Ministry, and holds up to public animadversion the conduct of Lord Chetham in retaining the office while unable to discharge its duties .-Woodf, iii, 1-7.] It is observable that this letter is about six weeks later, as the letter of Downright was eleven days earlier, than the private letter of 2d January, 1768, avowing respect and veneration," &c. for Lord Chatham. Junius. a private letter to Woodfall, dated 19th October, 1770, omplains of Woodfall for encouraging, by his "affected sience," an "idle opinion" that Junius was the author of a published letter eulogizing Lord Chatham; and adds, "I neither admire the writer nor his idol."-[Priv. Let. No. 23. Woodf, i, 213.] And the Editor of G. Woodfall's edition says : " IN BEALITY, if was not till about the date of letter 54, under his favorite signature of Junius, that he began to think commendably [Que. ?] of that nobleman."-Woodf. iii, 4.) This letter 54 is dated 13th August, 1771, Woodf. ii, 303, between three and four years after the date f the private letter of 2d January, 1768, to Lord Chatham. Among the unbelievers in the genuineness of all the "Misellaneous Letters" is Mr. Jaques, one of the most respectable of the numerous commentators on Junius. In 1843 that gentleman published his "History of Junius and his Works," which he argued that Lord George Sackville was Junius, and that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was the "confident and amanuensis" of the author. Letter 7 of the "Miscellaneous Letters of Junius" is an article dated 22d October, 1767, in which SACKVILLE is sneered at, [Woodf. ii, 491,] but which, says Mr. Jaques, is "erroneously attributed to Junius."-[Jaques, 239.] Now, Mr. G. Woodfall places this particu. lar article on rather a better footing, as to external proof, than he does the "Miscellaneous Letters" in general; for he tells us that it was acknowledged in the Public Advertisor as having come from "C," which was "the secret mark in use gined which might deter Mr. G. Woonfall from telling all between Junius and the printer."-- [Woodf. ii, 482.] But, that he knows, or has good reason for believing, as to the au- waiving this circumstance in favor of Miscellaneous Letter 7, what rule have we for determining between Mr. Jaques, who rejects one, and the Editors of the Chatham papers, who reeither attempting to mislead the public, or, if such an effect ject five, of the "Miscellaneous Letters?" As those Editors identify Francis with Junius, and as Francis was the friend withholding the means of correction. Now, it is notorious and admirer of Lord Chatham, they are naturally reluctant to that, since Mr. G. Woodfall's publication in 1812, numerous believe that Francis libeled Lord Chatham. Mr. Jaques, Sheories have been put forward, in nearly all of which proofs the advocate of Sackville, is at least as excusable for not be

The "Miscellaneous Letters" will continue to complica the controversy until some better test of their genuinene ing their own internal evidence as a sufficient one, the author of the preliminary essay has overlooked or underrated the These "Miscellaneous" Letters are one hundred and thir- signal failure of that species of proof as bearing on the general feen in number; they form part of the second and the whole question. Amid the host of persons to whom the "LETTERS of the third volume; they cover the period of time from April or JUNIUS" have been ascribed, there is, certainly if not cov-The "Letters of Junius," as collected and published by the with them internal evidence of his capacity to write those author, are sixty-nine in number ; the first being dated Janu- letters ; and in his instance it almost succumbs ander the ad-

It will be observed that I have not urged that Mr. G. The only one of the " Miscellaneous Letters" of a date earlier WOODFALL As fallen under an obligation to the public to than January 21, 1769, which is signed "Junius," is letter tell all that he may know or believe about the identity of 52, dated November 21, 1768.—(Woodfall, iii. 190.) Mr. JUNIU with the author of the "Miscellaneous Letters," G. Woodfall says of them : "The proofs of their having been Suck a revelation might be broad enough to involve disclospes of what it might be the moral duty of Mr. W. to conbie : the manner, the phraseology, the sarcastic, exprobato- ceal; and, if so, ought not to be expected. But as he volry style, independently of any other evidence, sufficiently untarily published the "Miscellaneous Letters," assuming them to be writings of Junius; as the correctness of the as sumption on this collateral head has been brought into question; and as the assumption itself has thrown the public on false scents as to the main subject; in this state of things Mr. Woodfall cannot, I conceive, feel any difficulty in either exist we are told nothing, except that a correspondent of the furnishing some farther proof that those "Miscellaneous Let-Public Advertiser supposed Lucrus (a frequent signature of ters" were written by Junius, or, if that be impossible or

Thirty-six years having elapsed since the publication of his first edition, Mr. WOODFALL may, perhaps, be willing to say or memorandum of that gentleman's answer to the request of 1769: "Ibeg . . . that you will tell me candidly whether you know or suspect who I am."-[Woodf. i. 175.] Two other Private Letters from JUNIUS follow? Nos. 4 and 5, under the respective dates of July 17 and July 21, in neither of 6, dated August 6, and beginning thus : " The spirit of your letter convinces me that you are a much better writer than most of the people whose works you publish. Whether you have guessed well or ill must be left to our future acvaintance." To the first of these sontences the editor ts the following note: "The substance of Mr. Woon-FALL's reply to Private Letter No. 3 is not known."-(Woodf. 196.) Though the substance was not, possibly the shadow was, known; or perhaps Mr. G. Woodpall may not have considered the reply as having any substance. There is an interval of three weeks between No. 3 and No. 6; and he seems at all events to have been aware that No. 6 related to the request which had been made in No. 3. Is it too much

ber respectfully informs the public that he has for sale, at the Fairview Nurseries, Mocrostown, Burlington county, New Jersey, a fine lot of Fruit Trees, now fit for transplanting, of the following varieties: Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and Nectarines: besides Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c. in the usual variety. The fruit trees have all been inoculated or engrafted with the largest and finest fruit. Besides, new and valuable fruits are constantly being added.

Persons wishing to purchase for fall or spring planting, who are unacquainted with the varieties, by leaving the selection to the proprietor can depend on the best for market or family use.

Trees to be sent to a distance will be carefully packed, so as lo carry with safety, for which 50 cents per bundle will be

to carry with salety, for the charged.

All orders sent to the proprietors from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references, when prompt attention will be paid.

Orders can be left with the following agents:

Dr. John H. Bayne, Alexandria, Va.

Fitzhugh Coyle, Washington.

John H. King, Georgetown, D. C.

The above named gentlemen, baying been purchasers from the same agalakishment for a number of years, are able to ten-

The above named gentlemen, having been purchasers from the same establishment for a number of years, are able to tea-tify to the correctness of the fruit.

Descriptive establishment with prices attached, will be for

bescriptive catalogues, with prices attached, will be fur-ished gratis to post paid applications.

JOHN PERKINS, Proprietor, SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, for sale by ROBT FARNHAM, sorger of 11th street and Paper. Eyenua. TO THE EDITORS.

SAVANNAH, (GA.) SEPTEMBER 27, 1848. GENTLEMEN: Having been a subscriber to your valuable per for I think nearly thirty years, I presume to ask your in-Igence in the publication of the subjoined remarks, with accompanying letters. In soliciting the publication now ought it is only in vincication of the much vilified reputation of a soldier of the Revolution. In the political canvass now going on it is not surprising that the opprobrious epithets f "coward and traiter" should be coupled with the name of General HULL, by many of those prints actively engaged in advocating the claims of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, as a neans of diverting the public attention from charges affecting the character also of that gentleman in connexion with the

The " Military and Civil Life of General HULL," the pubcation of which was superintended by me in November last is now before the public; a copy of it I had the pleasure of presenting to you, in passing through Washington, on my return to the South. If you have not perused it, I trust it may yet receive from you a careful examination. The first pert consists of a history of the revolutionary services of General Hull, from the pen of his daughter, my deceased wife, Mrs. MARIA CAMPBELL; and the sequel, a narrative of the causes which led to the surrender of the sost of Detroit, was written by his grandson, Mr. Janus F. Cranyr, of Roston. This biography may be found for sale in most of our Atlantic cities, and s dedicated to the youth of ourcountry, as an appeal from daughter, in vindication of the nuch-abused reputation of

The subjoined letters, which I am permitted by their authors to publish, are from distinguished men of both political parties in our country, and give evidence of the merits of the bove production, and the appreciation entertained of Genera HULL as a soldier and a patriot. The pages of this work furnish the best commentary upon the opprobrious epithets applied to General Hull during the present canvass. Such spihets are more frequently the offspring of ignorance and thoughtlessness than of wilful detraction. The letter from the Hon. Honace BINNEY, addressed to Mrs. CAMPBELL while engaged in her labor of love, will be found appended to he work above referred to, and has reference to a letter writen by Gen. HULL in defence of Sr. CLAIR, on his retreat from Ticonderoga during the revolutionary war. The late Doctor Rush, of Philadelphia, adverted to this letter of Gen. HULL, soon after the fall of Detroit, in conversation with Mr. INNEY, and stated that "the excitement occasioned by the treat of St. CLAIR was greater than in the affair of Ditroit." This letter, in defence of his commander, is cited in contrast with the conduct of Gen. Cass, who rushed on to Vashingon and published his extraordinary letter of 10th Sestember, 1812, thereby forestalling public opinion with regard to the orieoner of war, had an opportunity of making hi report to the War Department. This same letter is appealed to the ceedings, and consequently recognised as a par of the tesimony admitted on the trial against General IULL. The render of Detroit took place on the 16th of August, and this letter of Gen. Cass was published by him at Washington on the 10th September ensuing, only tweety five days thereafter. It is from this extraordinary letter of General Cass that he has won for himself the significant soubriquet of he " Hero of Hull's Surrender."

The names of Horace BINNEY, JOHN NACPHERSON BER-IEN, and JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL are sufficiently before the country to entitle their opinions to the respect which their ence in the councils of the nation will ever command.

MATTHEW HALL MCALLISTER, Esq. and Col. JOSEPH W. have ever been attached to the Democratic party in Georgia. Both have served in the Legislature of their native State; the former is in nomination by his party as one of the Electors, and the latter is now receiving the support of the Democratic party as Representative to Congress from the First District of

Such e-idence as is furnished in the subjoined letters from the above gentlemen must ever be the effect produced on the the "Military and Civil Life of General Hull," now before

The time has not yet arrived for the impartial historian to do justice to the reputation of General HULL. His services during the revolutionary war in nine battles which he fought, and during which period he was twice promoted for his bravery and gallant conduct, are but partially known; and a just apreciation of the causes which led to the surrender of the post f Detroit will not be recorded on the page of history until hose persons have passed off the stage whose reputations are mplicated with that event. Though the clouds of misrepretation may for a time overshadow the well-earned fame of this patriot soldier, the sun of truth will at last dispel them, and encircle his memory with a halo of imperishable lustre. E. F. CAMPBELL. Very truly, yours,

say
of as make it fit for introduction into an authentic account of his life. The substance was this:

"Your father, I understood, was with Gen. Sr. Clair at Ticonderoga. The evacuation of that post by Gen. Sr. Clair at Clair, upon the approach of Gen. Burnors, as his letters now disclose, though his great prudence prevented him from intent. I leavest. ing it to any but persons worthy of canadence. The excite-ment, I learned from Dr. Russ, was greater than in the af-fair of Detroit.

"It was, as the army under St. Clair's command was re tiring, that Gen. HULL was seen, fluring a hait, writing a note or letter on the stump of a tree, and, being asked by a friend upon what he was employed, he replied: 'I am wri'ting a paragraph for a newspaper to arrest the progress of
'unfounded censure, already begun against a brave officer
'who has done his duty, and to when the resources placed at his disposition by the country, and the character of the works he had to defend, left no afternative but to retire. I cannot be happy until I have contributed my mite to defend and save the honor of a brave and accomplished officer, who has been unable to do what he country wished, and

thought, without reason, that he had he means of effecting.
"This was the substance of Dr. Fush's communication It may be interesting to you to hear d it, as it was to me, particularly from the coincidence between your father's situa-

the injustice which he labored to avert from his con HOR. BINNEY "

"Washington, April 15, 1848.
"My Drar Sir: I have read the volume which you sent to me, containing 'The Life of Gen. William Hull' and 'The History of the Campaign of 1812,' and, in compliance with your request, proceed to state to you the impressions with which I have risen from its perusal.

"I must say, in advance, that I did no require the evidence which this volume abundantly affords of the emirrent patriotism and destinguished gallantry which were universally accorded to Gen. Hull, from the commencement to the conclusion of the Revolutionary war. From my Father, to whom he was personally known, and who served with him, I had learned to consider him as a man of enterprise, of great personal bravery, with a degree of intelligence and a proficiency in his profession which enabled him to avail himself of every occasion for the display of those qualities. Several of the inoccasion for the display of those qualities. Several of the in-cidents which are detailed in this volume were already familiar to me, and were derived from the source to which I have

"My opinion on this subject must be comparatively unim-portant; but you have a right to ask, and I do not hesitate to express it. The filial affection which has prompted this effort to rescue a Father's memory from undeserved reproach, com-

mands my unfeigned respect. I answer your inquiry, therefore, by stating my sincere conviction that the neglect of the Government made the surrender of Detroit inevitable: that, so far frem authorizing the judgment of the court martial, the determination to do that act, in the then state of public feefdetermination to do that act, in the then state of public feel-ing, and with a full sense of the responsibilities which it in-volved, temended and exemplified a nobler and loftic cou-rage that would have sufficed to place its author in the van of gallent countrymen who stormed the heights of Cerro

"I am, dear sir, yours, truly,
"J. McPHERSON BERRIEN. " EDWARD F. CAMPBELL, Esq.

" WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1848, "My Dean Sia: Your favor of 26th April reached me at the manent of my departure on a visit to Philadelphia, and I have not been able to reply since my return to this place. You will, I am sure, impute the delay to no wilful inattention

or want of perfect respect.

"The very interesting Biography which you were so kind as to place in my hands met my early and anxious consideration. The peculiar circumstances of filial piety which markus camed and severely tried is not to be blasted by the misfortunes of a ragment. It is scarcely necessary to investigate the causes of the great catastrophe which terminated his military life. It is not in unfrequent occurrence that an innocent agent is made the scuim of errors of which he is not the author. A reputation which did no more than reflect the image of bold and virtuou actions should not and cannot be destroyed by an event which derives its obscurity in a degree from the ed by an event whin derives its obscurity in a degree from the danger of involving in responsibility those who might in all probability have finished the explanation.

"With much respect and regard, your faithful servant,

"J. R. INGERSOLL.

E. F. CAMPBEL, Esq., Savennah.

"SAVANNAH, JANUARY 23, 1848. "My DEAR SIN: I have read with much interest "General Hull's Military ancCivil Life." I honor the memory of your deceased Lady, hisdaughter, and the motives which employed her pen. And I say in all sincerity, that I am satisfied much injustice was done to her father. That his heart was alien to his country I neverbelieved. That he was a coward I never believed. That he cted under temporary and strong weak-nesses, I did credit I yet believe that it would have been better for him to have fought a battle and have continued his defence to the last extreme. But this is a mere difference of judgment. He may have been right, and his motives were

oubtless pure.
"The Government did not perform its duty. Gen. Dean-BORN did not sustain his part; and the subsequent selection of DEARBORN as chief of the court martial, I say, and impartial history must say, was highly discreditable to the then

Administration. am, with much respect, &c.
JOSEPH W. JACKSON. "Mr. EDWARD F. CAMPBELL."

"SAVANNAH, FEBRUARY 18, 1848. "DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for a copy of the "Civil and Military Life of General Hull." The perusal of this esting offering of a daughter to the memory of a departed

parent has afforded me great pleasure, and disabused my mind of some impressions formed without due investigation of the events to which they reserved. I deem myself incapable to form an opinion whether, in a military point of view, Gen. HULL should or should not have surrendered Detroit, without doing buttle in its defence; but t appears to me that, in view of all the circumstances by which he was surrounded, a successful conflict, however much it may have added to the glory of our arms, could have produced no permanent good in the then situation of affairs, while defeat would have been attended by consequences the most which found Gen. Hull guilty of cowardice will be reversed by an impartial future, I cannot doubt. The battle-fields of centon, Princeton, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Stony Point-belaim "the deep damnation" of this portion of the sen-nce. All the agitation to which some of the witnesses testi-d on the trial, (admitting its existence to the full extent or their testimony,) instead of being referred, in the face of a lifetime of horoism during the Revolution, to cowardice, should have been ascribed to the bitter mortification of a brave man, crushed by circumstances it was impossible for him to control and policy of the day, and it still remains for the future to

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. H. McALLISTER.

correct what exists of error in the past.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mail of the United States from the 1st day of January, 1849, to the 30th day of inc, 1850, inclusive, in the State of Wisconsin, will be recived at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in a city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 4th day of Dember, 1848, to be decided by the following day, on the route of in the time begin specified, viz.

and in the time herein specified, viz:
No. 4402. From Racine, Wisconsin, by Fountain, Ive's
Grove, Yorkville, Rochester, Burlington, Spring Prairie, Elkhorn, Delevan, Darien, Fairfield, and Emerald Grove, to anesville, 75 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Racine every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

a. m. Arrive at Janesville same days by 12 p. m. Leave Janesville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at

horse coach conveyance, as the case may be; and in that case the route will be to let to a bid proposing such mode of con-veyance. But if coaches are not necessary for the mails, the

First—Of a bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"1, (or we, as the ease may be,) [here write the name of names in full,] of [here state the residence or residences, hereby propose to carry the mail on No. , from to , as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of each

Second-Of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned (here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors) guaranties that (here insert the name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,) if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter in o an obligation prior to the 1st day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed." to perform the service proposed out 7—lawiw

I) ARTLETT on Certainty in Medicine, 1 volume. BARTLEIT on Certainty in Medicine, 1 volume.

An Analytical Compend of Medical Science, for the use and examination of Students, by John Neill and Francis Gurney Smith, M.P.; 1 volume.

Meigs on Females and their Diseases, 1 volume.

Household Surgery, or Hints on Emergencies, by J. F. South, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, 1 volume.

Solty on the Human Brain, 1 volume.

Taylor on Poisons, in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine, edited by Griffith, 1 volume.

Christison's and Griffith's Dispensatory, 1 volume.

Miller's Principles of Surgery, 1 volume.

Christison's and Grimth's Dispensatory, a volume.
Miller's Principles of Surgery, I volume.
McClellan's Principles of Surgery, I volume.
Manuals of Blood and Urine, by Griffith, Rees, and Markwick, M.D., I volume. Gardner's Medical Chemistry, I vol.

* And many other new works in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery, just received by FRANCK TAYLOR.

AGENCY. THE undersigned, having lately removed to this city from the State of Maryland, will attend to the collection or claims against any of the Departments of Government, especially those arising from the late Mexican war. Letters in regard to any matter connected with such a fill be faithfully and promptly attended to. THOMAS KING CARROLL,

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, second door west of

JAMES SMITHSON, of England, left his property, upwards of \$500,000, in trust to the United States of America, in his own words, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an stablishment for the increase

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Professor HENRY presented to the Society an account of

the organization and progress of the Smithsonian Institution

He stated in the commencement of his remarks that he hoped

from the Executive Committee ;

and diffusion of knowledge among men." The trust, it is well known, was accepted by our Governent—the money was paid to an agent appointed to receive it, and by him deposited in the United States Tressury, in British gold. The Government therefore became responsible for the taithful discharge of the obligation incarred, viz: that of carrying out the intentions of the donor. After a delay of eight years, an act of Congress was passed August 10, 1846, estituting the President, and the other principal Executive officers of the General Government, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Mayor of Washington, and such other persons as they might elect honorary members, an establishment under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. The members and honorary members of this establishment are to hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution, and for the advice and instruction of a Board of Regents, to whom the financial and other affairs are

of the establishment, namely, the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of Washington, together with tweive other members, three of washington, together with twelve other members, three of whom are appointed by the Senate from its own body, three by the House of Representatives from its members, and six citizens at large, appointed by a joint resolution of both Houses. To this board is given the power of electing a Secretary and other officers, for conducting the active operations of the Institution.

part of the plan, the formation of a library, a museum, and gallery of arts, together with provisions for physical research and popular lectures, leaving to the Regents the power of adopting such other parts of the organization as they night deem best suited for the promotion of the purposes of the tes-

into two equal parts : one part to be devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge by means of original research and publications; the other half of the income to be applied, in cordance with the requirements of the act of Cor the gradual formation of a library, a museum, and a gallery

They were led to this distribution and the adoption of the annexed programme by the following considerations, princi-pally deduced from the will of Smithson:

1. The bequest is for the benefit of mankind. The Gov-ernment of the United States is merely a trustee to carry out rnment of the United States is murely a trustee to carry out he design of the testator.

2. The institution is not a national establishment, as is fre-

2. The institution is not a national establishment, as is frequently supposed, but the establishment of an individual, and is to bear and recreetuate his name.

3. The objects of the institution are—first, to increase, and, second, to diffuse knowledge among men.

4. These two objects should not be confounded with one another. The first is to increase the existing stock of knowledge by the addition of new walks; and the second to disseminate knowledge thus increased among men.

5. The will makes no restriction in favor of any particular based of the second to disseminate knowledge thus increased among men.

cilitating and promoting the discovery of new truths, and can be most efficiently diffused among men by means of the press. 7. To effect the greatest amount of good, the organization should be such as to enable the institution to produce resu ts in the way of increasing and diffusing knowledge which can-8. The organization should also be such as can be adopted provisionally, can be easily reduced to practice, receive modi-

provisionally, can be easily reduced to plant, without a sa-ications, or be abandoned, in whole or in part, without a sa-9. In order to make up for the loss of time occasioned by

the delay of eight years in establishing the institution, a con-siderable portion of the interest which has accrued should be added to the principal. added to the principal.

10. In proportion to the wide field of knowledge to be cultivated, the funds are small. Economy should therefore be consulted in the construction of the building; and not only the first cost of the edifice should be considered, but also the confirst cost of the edifice should be considered, but also the confirst cost of the edifice should be considered, but also the confirst cost of the edifice should be considered, but also the confirmation detailed in this work, the Institution

12. It should be recollected that mankind in general are to be benefited by the bequest, and that, therefore, all unnecessary expenditure on local objects would be a perversion of the

13. Besides the foregoing considerations, deduced immedi-tely from the will of Smithson, regard must be had to certain ately from the will of Smithson, regard must be had to certain requirements of the act of Congress establishing the institution: namely, a library, a museum, and a gallery of art, with a build-ing on a liberal scale to contain them.

The following are the details of the two parts of the general plan of organization provisionally adopted at the meeting of the Regents, December 8th, 1847, and is now in the process stitution has agreed to publish and distribute to our public inof being carried into execution :

DETAILS OF THE FIRST PART OF THE PLAN. To INCREASE KNOWLEDGE, it is proposed to stimulate research, by offering rewards, consisting of money, medals, etc., for original memoirs on all subjects of investigation.

emmission to be chosen by the officers of the insti-

coaled, unless a favorable decision be made.

5. The volumes of the memoirs to be exchanged for the transactions of literary and scientific societies, and copies to be given to all the colleges and principal libraries in this country. One part of the remaining copies may be offered for 'sale, and the other carefully preserved, to form complete sets of the work, to supply the demand from new institutions.

6. An abstract, or popular account of the contents of these memoirs to be given to the public through the annual report of the Regents to Congress.

II. To increase knowledge, it is also proposed to app

ate a portion of the income, annually, to special objects of research, under the direction of suitable persons. The objects and the amount appropriated to be recom-ended by counsellors of the institution.

nenued by counsellors of the institution.

2. Appropriations in different years to be made to different bjects, so that in course of time each branch of knowledge nay receive a share.

5. The results obtained from these appropriations to be unblished, with the memoirs before mentioned, in the volumes of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

4. Examples of objects for which appropriations

olving the problem of American storms.

(2.) Explorations in descriptive natural history, and geo-ogical, magnetical, and topographical surveys, to collect ma-crials for the formation of a Physical Atlas of the United

(3.) Solution of experimental problems, such as a new de-(3.) Solution of experimental problems, such as a new de-termination of the weight of the earth, of the velocity of elec-tricity, and of light; chemical analyses of soils and plants; collection and publication of articles of science, accumulated in the offices of Government.

(4.) Institution of statistical inquiries with reference to

(4.) Institution of statistical inquiries with reference to hysical, moral, and political subjects. (5.) Historical researches and accurate surveys of places clebrated in American history.

(6.) Ethnological rescarches, particularly with reference to be different races of men in North America; also, explora-

tions and accurate surveys of the mounds and other of the ancient people of our country.

SMITHSON'S BEQUEST-PROFESSOR HENRY'S | I. To Diffuse Knowledge it is proposed to series of reports, giving an account of the new disco Before the New Jersey Historical Society, at its meeting in in science, and of the changes made from year to y Princeton on Wednesday, September 27th, by invitation all branches of knowledge not strictly professional.

all branches of knowledge not strictly professional.

1. Some of these reports may be published annually, others at longer intervals, as the income of the institution or the changes in the branches of knowledge may indicate.

2. The reports are to be prepared by collaborators eminent in the different branches of knowledge.

3. Each collaborator to be furnished with the journals and publications, domestic and foreign, necessary to the compilation of his report; to be paid a certain sum for his labors, and to be named on the title page of the report.

4. The reports to be published in separate parts, so that persons interested in a particular branch, can procure the parts relating to it without purchasing the whole.

5. These reports may be presented to Congress for partial distribution, the remaining copies to be given to literary and scientific institutions, and sold to individuals for a moderate price. the communication he was about to make would not be con sidered irrelevant to the objects of the Society, since the plan which had been adopted for the organization of the Institution ontemplated co-operation with the Historical, Literary, and

The following are some of the subjects which may be em

1. Physics, including assured CLASS. breced in the reports: ing astronomy, natural philosophy, chem-

istry, and meteorology.

2. Natural history, including botany, zoology, geology, &c.

3. Agriculture.

4. Application of science to arts. II. MORAL AND POLITICAL CLASS.

6. Statistics and political economy.
7. Mental and moral philosophy.
8. A survey of the political events of the world; penal re-

III. LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS. Modern literature.
 The fine arts, and their application to the useful arts.

Bibliography.
 Obituary notices of distinguished individuals.

II. To diffuse knowledge it is proposed to publish occur ally separate treatises on subjects of general interest.

1. These treatises may occasionally consist of valuable me-moirs translated from foreign languages, or of articles prepar-ed under the direction of the institution, or procured by offer-ing premiums for the best exposition of a given subject.

2. The treatises should, in all cases, be submitted to a comnission of competent judges previous DETAILS OF THE SECOND PART OF THE PLAN

cum, and a Gallery of Art.

1. To carry out the plan before described, a library will be 1. 16 carry out the plan before described, a interry will be required, consisting, 1st, of a complete collection of the transactions and proceedings of all the learned societies in the world; 2d, of the more important current periodical publications, and other works necessary in preparing the periodical

larly of objects to verify its own publications. Also, a collec-

those mentioned above, catalogues of all the different libraries in the United States should be procured, in order that the val-uable books first purchased may be such as are not to be found

in the United States.

4. Also, catalogues of memoirs and of books in foreign libraries and other materials, should be collected for rendering the institution a centre of bibliographies! knowledge, whence the student may be directed to any work which he may require.

5. It is believed that the collections in natural history will increase by donation as rapidly as the income of the institution can make provision for their reception, and, therefore, it will seldom be necessary to purchase any articles of this kind.

6. Attempts should be made to procure for the gallery of arts casts of the most celebrated articles of ancient and modern seculpture.

sculpture.

7. The arts may be encouraged by providing a room, free of expense, for the exhibition of the objects of the Art-Union and other similar societies.

8. A small appropriation should annually be made for more than the small appropriation should annually be made for more than the small appropriation should annually be made for more than the small appropriation should be small appropriate of appropriation should be small appropriate of appropriate of appropriate small appropriate small

temples, &c.

9. For the present, or until the building is fully completed.

besides the Sourctory, no permanent assistant will be required except one, to act as librarian.

10. The Secretary and his assistants, during the ression of Congress, will be required to illustrate new discoveries in science, and to exhibit new objects of art; distinguished individuals should also be invited to give lectures on subjects of general interest.

11. When the building is completed, and when, in accordance with the set of Congress, the charge of the National Museum is given to the Smithsonian Institution, other assistants will be required.

Prof. HENRY next proceeded to give an account of the

various operations in progress for carrying into effect the prin-ciples of the foregoing programme. lication—the first volume of the contributions is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready for delivery to public

memoir on the antiquities of the Mississippi valley, by Mc American Ethnological Society, and had been pronounced by a committee appointed to examine it a highly interesting ad-dition to knowledge, resting on original research, and fully worthy of a place in the Smithsonian contributions. In order to remunerate the authors for the expense which occurred in irst cost of the edifice should be considered, but also the conductable that the investigations detailed in this work, the institution allowed them to strike from the same plates and type an edition which they might self for their own benefit. No expense has been spared on the mechanical part of the volume—the best artists have been employed, and the execution will be a comparison. been spared on the mechanical part of the volume—the best artists have been employed, and the execution will bear comparison with any book of the kind yet published in this country or Europe. Preparations have also been made to commence the second volume, which will consist principally of a series of original miscellaneous papers on different branches of physical science.

physical science. libraries, and in forming collections of catalogues and other works, required in carrying out the plan of rendering the Smithsonian a centre of bibliographical knowledge, where the

student may be directed to any work which he may require.

In order to facilitate the study of American History, the Inpublic and private libraries of Europe and America, or which are described in other works, together with notices of many of the more important unpublished manuscripts. The names of the different libraries, both in this country and in Europe,

etc., for original memoirs on all subjects of investigation.

1. The memoirs thus obtained to be published in a series of volumes, in a quarto form, and entitled Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

2. No memoir, on subjects of physical science, to be accepted for publication, which does not furnish a positive addition to human knowledge, resting on original research; and all unverified speculations to be rejected.

3. Each memoir presented to the institution to be submitted for examination to a commission of persons of reputation for learning in the branch to which the memoir pertains; and to be for examination to a commission of persons of reputation for learning in the branch to which the memoir pertains; and to be

Under the head of original researches, preparations are make ing for the establishment of an extended system of meteorologi-cal observations, embracing as far as possible the whole Ame-rican continent. It is believed that the co-operation of the British Government will be obtained, as well as that of several States of our Union. Also, a series of explorations have been established with reference to terrestrial magnetism and other

parts of the plan; and indeed, according to the present ar-rangement, the programme could not be carried into full opetime one-balf of the whole income is to be de

The Professor stated that almost every day furnished him with new evidence of the importance to the science and literature of our country which might be made to result from a ju gretted that in order to make provision for the accome of the museum of the exploring expedition, as directed by the act of Congress, so large an amount of money was required for the erection of the buildings. The evil, however, which would result from this, is in a measure obviated by the plan proposed by Professor Bache, and adopted by the Regents. vis. that of deferring the time of completing the building, so that it might be erected in considerable part by means of the interest of the \$240,000 which had accrued in interest on the original fund previous to the year 1846. By a rigid adherence to this plan it is calculated that at the end of a year from next March, after paying for the building, \$150,000 will be added to the original fund, making the whole \$650,000.

D EVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS. I am in possession of authentic documentary evidence of the services and claims of the officers of the Virginia State Line and Navy to half-pay for life, and bounty lands, and of the officers of the Continental Lines of the several States to peasions, communication and bounty lands. The evidence will be furnishtation pay, and bounty lands. The evidence will be furnished, or the claim prosecuted at the option of the claimant.

Letters directed to Gen. John P. Daval, Attorney at law,
Tallahassee, Florida, post paid, will be attended to.

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